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the philosophy of business, for his mind was too intent upon telling the story of the best existing practices.

The purpose Mr. Shaw had in mind was to make a start toward a science of business, comparable, perhaps, to the science of chemistry; that is, he hoped to isolate from a large number of generalizations concerning business a few that would have the standing of laws, so that, given certain data about a business one might predict certain results. Dr. Jones had no such mighty task; his purpose was to relate simply and clearly the practices in business that experience taught were most beneficial. It is true that Dr. Jones desired to make it unquestionable that scientific method was applicable to business, and also that the concepts of welfare and service had a definite place in industry, but he had no especial intellectual ax to grind.

Unlike Mr. Shaw, Dr. Jones has given us a well organized work. It is a straightforward, connected story. As a textbook, it ought to be well received, and as a part of a business man's library, it should prove an asset.

MALCOLM KEIR.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

#### LABOR LEGISLATION

BARNETT, GEORGE E. and McCABE, DAVID A. *Mediation, Investigation and Arbitration in Industrial Disputes.* Pp. viii, 209. Price, \$1.25. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1916.

This book is intended to offer in condensed, summary form a review of the experiences of the Massachusetts, Ohio and New York State arbitration systems, and the proposals submitted by the authors to the United States Industrial Commission for a State and national system of mediation, investigation and arbitration.

It contains much illustrative matter describing the activities of these three State boards up to 1914. It points out the highly satisfactory and successful results of mediation, the almost entire absence of arbitration outside of the shoe industry in Massachusetts, the growing trend towards investigation of disputes, and the need for a scientific, comprehensive statement of principles to be followed in government settlement of disputes, in order that the experience of the successful States may be generally adopted elsewhere. The systems described are not presented as "cure-alls." Clearly-marked limits, even to mediation, are set forth. The attitude of the authors is impartial and practical, and the treatment of the subject is scholarly. It might be wished that the results of the last three years be included in the book. The appendices contain the Newlands Act and the recommendations of the Industrial Commission on mediation, arbitration, etc.

J. T. Y.

#### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

COMPTON, WILSON. *The Organization of the Lumber Industry.* Pp. x, 153. Price, \$2.00. Chicago: American Lumberman, 1916.

The author has given us a history of the lumber industry and its organization in the United States. By means of an analysis of *prices*, he has sought a solution